

**The Washington Times**  
Published Evening and Sunday at  
**THE MUNSEY BUILDING,**  
Penn. Ave., between 12th and 14th Sts.  
New York Office.....175 Fifth Ave.  
Chicago Office.....1710 Commercial Bank Bldg.  
Boston Office.....Journal Building  
Daily, one year, \$3.00  
Sunday, one year, \$2.50  
**FRANK A. MUNSEY.**  
The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a copy for the Evening and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.  
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. as second class matter.  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1908.

## The Times Record of 1907

**ADVERTISING**  
*The Times*  
GAIN, 685 Cols., 150 Lines  
*The Star*  
LOSS, 1,063 Cols., 247 Lines  
*The Post*  
LOSS, 1,092 Cols., 31 Lines

**CIRCULATION**  
Net Daily Circulation for the Year  
*The Times*.....41,198  
Gain, 3,739  
*The Star*.....35,486  
Loss, 91  
*The Post*, No Figures Given

## "Canned" Plays and Songs,

The "canned music" campaign is on between the composers and the playwrights on one side and the manufacturers of mechanical players on the other. The composers desire to have the copyright law so extended that it will prohibit makers of music rolls from reproducing their music without permission. The present copyright law was enacted before these new-fangled instruments came into notice. Substantially, the petitioners want a law that shall give the author or the composer the exclusive right "to perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit, and to make any arrangement or setting of it, or of the melody of it, in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be recorded, and from which it may be read or reproduced."

What the authors want is a law that will secure for them royalties on their works, no matter who publishes or reproduces the works.

The playwrights, on their part, ask for satisfaction from the mechanical theater. Furthermore, they are still for having any one who steals a play punished by imprisonment. This latter point is opposed by those who argue that it would inflict undue pain and disgrace upon many innocent amateurs throughout the country. This is sure to bring up the status of the amateur, whom many regard as a sore affliction upon every community, and so the fight is likely to be long and lively.

## Inhumanity of the Law.

Clad in only a wrapper, with a blanket around her emaciated form, which trembled with cold and weakness, a woman was taken in a patrol wagon from a hospital to a police station, where she was kept for three hours. From there she was driven through the cold, damp air of night to a coroner's inquest. After a brief examination she was locked up in a cell for the rest of the night. She was poor and defenseless, weak in body and mind, ignorant, and possibly depraved, all of which gave no excuse for the inhumanity shown—if inhumanity can ever have an excuse—but rather a reason for something more than common humanity, a reason for that mercy, kindness, and charity, which is God-given and more blessed in its bestowal than its reception.

This occurred in New York, the home of wealth and luxury of which the ancients could only dream; the home of philanthropists and the abiding place of philanthropy. In all that great city friend she had none. Her crime? What difference does that make? What crime could a woman like this commit for which she could be held fully responsible? She was a victim of drugs which had been sold to her at enormous profit. She was a social outcast, the cast-off of society that made the law that was so inhumanly enforced against her.

This could not occur in Washington? Worse has occurred. Not many days ago a woman was found intoxicated in front of her home in this city. She was staggering and in a helpless condition. A policeman arrested her, took her to the station. There her condition became alarming, and she was removed to a hospital. In a few hours she was pronounced recovered and taken back to the station, where she died a few hours later.

Perhaps the policeman did right.

who arrested her, and took her to the station, instead of taking her into her home. Perhaps the hospital and police authorities were right when she was sent back to the station from the hospital. Undoubtedly they were within the law. But the law is not supposed to be an instrument of mercy. It is an instrument of punishment, and when it is enforced to the letter, as was done in these two cases, it becomes an instrument of cruelty.

It is a cause for congratulation that cases of this sort are rare. We are thankful that there are policemen and other officials with big hearts in them which are ever open to the appeal of the weak, and obey that law, which is higher than any law that can be made by man, the law of mercy, humanity, and love.

## Industrial Schools Bad?

During recent years the general public has come to look upon industrial schools as a distinct improvement of modern times, as of the greatest benefit to our youth, as one of the means of salvation for the colored race, and as a means of teaching respect for labor and the laboring man, and inculcating the principles of democracy.

Now comes James O'Connell, of Washington, president of the International Association of Machinists, and declares in language the President himself might have used that they are debasing, undesirable, reprehensible, and infamous in every way. If quoted correctly by the Boston papers, for it was in Boston that he made his attack, Mr. O'Connell said:

The workshop is the only place where an education can be gained that is practical and thorough, calculated to fill all the requirements that go to make up a full-fledged mechanic. The industrial school merely supplies a veneer of education, which can never compare with the solid practicality of the education acquired in the factory. Its well-rounded thoroughness comes from observation, from intuition, from absorption and all-around hand work that comes with every-day application. It can never be acquired elsewhere or gained in any other way than in the hard school of factory experience. The factory workshop can be depended upon for practical results in the matter of supplying fully equipped mechanics, which can never be expected from the industrial school as long as it is dependent upon itself alone.

The effect of Mr. O'Connell's attack is somewhat weakened as we proceed to read his remarks, for we find him growing more bitter as he describes an incident in which the pupils in one industrial school were once used to break a strike. Of this he says:

On one occasion I witnessed this remarkable spectacle. About twenty-five young men were being marched from a school to a factory where men had been on strike for several weeks. The young men were headed by a detachment of the State militia, and in the rear of the parade was a squad of city policemen. These young men were marched from the school to the shop in the morning, and from the shop to the school in the evening. The strike was finally ended, and the boys then remained at their school.

The industrial school in these cases worked a great injury upon the men on strike, though not nearly as bad as the injury it did to the lads induced to take the strikers' places. To them the injury was a stain on their characters that years cannot efface, a stain that will cling to them as long as they attempt to work in the vocations they have chosen, and upon which, in the estimation of their shopmates, they have brought disgrace.

May it not be that Mr. O'Connell's resentment toward this use of the boys in these industrial schools has led him into an unjust and unwarranted condemnation of the whole system? It hardly seems possible that the schools are or could be as bad as he paints them. As a rule, they are in charge of practical mechanics, are conducted along practical lines, are managed as ordinary workshops are managed, and the pupils are given real work to do, and turn out the same sort of product as real workshops. On the whole, we are inclined to believe that Mr. O'Connell has allowed his indignation to betray him into a denunciation of what he knows to be a most advantageous and beneficial institution.

English publications are now much worked up over the proper pronunciation of that dear little word, girl. The battle seems to wage most fiercely around the question whether it shall be "girl" or "gal." As for us, we will still pronounce her charming.

New York women are in hard luck. Just while they were in the midst of scoring J. Ham Lewis for saying in his haste all women were perjurers, one of their sex was arrested on that charge.

Philadelphia councilmen overlooked about \$400,000 in handing out the city's money last year. They feel the disgrace very keenly.

Wheeling has abandoned the use of waste baskets on the streets. They got full of trash so often that the city thought it would be cheaper to let the trash be emptied into the alleys in the old way.

Dr. Mary Walker thinks there is a good chance in the navy for her now. She is coming here to see the President about it. We always felt that he would rule the day he took that decided stand for the medical profession.

Either the messenger boys in New York are really fast or the police are slow. One messenger boy kept ahead of the officers for four months. He's in jail now.

As if prohibition were not hard enough for the men of Georgia, a New York woman is urging all her unmarried sisters to catch a Georgia man for a husband.

Money used to talk, it is rumored, but for a long time now it hasn't even been making noise.

## Daughter of War Heroine Is Received by President



MRS. CLARA WRIGHT RULAND.

MRS. JOHN OSCAR NORRIS.

## Mrs. Norris Recalls the Works of Mercy Done by Mother.

The recent visit of Mrs. John Oscar Norris to the White House, where she was introduced by her foster daughter, Mrs. Clara Wright Ruland, of this city, and most graciously received by President Roosevelt, recalls to memory the name of one of the true heroines of the civil war.

Mrs. Norris' visit was the realization of a lifelong ambition to see Washington and the Executive Mansion, where her mother, the late Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of New England, spent much time in the pursuit of the self-appointed duties of organizing the relief corps which did such noble service for the wounded of both sides during the civil war.

In her work, Mrs. Livermore was associated with Presidents Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, and Grant, all of whom were her warm personal friends. The labor performed by the mother of President Roosevelt's visitor was arduous, and

often entailed upon Mrs. Livermore great personal sacrifice and work of such nature as would have been an impossibility to any but the most energetic and untiring.

Her mission was to gain permission from the chief officials of both sides to send provisions and medicinal supplies to Federal prisoners in Confederate prison camps, and it was only after long months of work that she at last received the orders which would allow such supplies to be sent through the lines.

Besides the immediate result of saving many lives by her philanthropic enterprise, Mrs. Livermore's successful work paved the way for the establishment of the Red Cross in this country. For her work she was highly commended by the D. A. R. Association, on the platform, and in the interests of woman's suffrage is remembered all over the world.

Mrs. Norris is the only living daughter of Mrs. Livermore, and, knowing that the history of her mother's work, she was anxious to visit the home of the Presidents with whom Mrs. Livermore was so closely acquainted. Mrs. Norris has been spending her time here with her foster daughter. She returned to the beautiful Livermore estates in Massachusetts today.

## WHAT DID IT COST FOR TAFT'S TOUR?

Secretary's Opponents in Ohio Ask for an Accounting.

Taft and anti-Taft men from Ohio in Congress are threatening to tell their troubles to the House. The fashion in which they will air their grievances, which at bottom concern the Presidency, will no doubt be edifying to all of Congress not living in the Buckeye State.

Anti-Taft men in the Ohio delegation are considering introduction of a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information about Secretary Taft's expense account. In their capacity as watchdogs of the Treasury they are concerned lest the jovial Secretary of War has been traveling at the public expense while making campaign speeches.

They have in mind specifically those speeches which Mr. Taft made while he was on his way to Seattle last September. He swung down to Oklahoma, and on his circuit made a number of campaign speeches, all calculated to uphold the glories of the Administration and advance the boom of the head of the War Department for President.

Now, what the men who would like to get under the political hide of "Big Bill" Taft want to know, is this: "Did he or did he not tax his expenses on this trip to the United States?"

Of course, if he did not, and that his expense accounts are open to the eyes of the world, even to Foraker, Fairbanks, Knox, Hughes, or Cannon.

But the anti-Taft men would like to have it set down in black and white in an official report from the Treasury Department.

Taft men in the delegation think that the project of a probe into Taft's expense account will end in talk. They do not believe anyone seriously thinks there is any question about the propriety of anything Mr. Taft has charged to the Government.

But, supposing the resolution is introduced, what then? The Taft men say they will get even by springing a resolution on Foraker, asking about his expense accounts when he was serving on the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate in the investigation of the Brownsville case. They threaten to inquire whether Foraker did not tax the Government with bills for hotel outlay when he was living in his own house.

## PRESIDENTIAL BEE JOKE WITH HARLAN

Supreme Court Justice Says the Suggestion Is Foolish.

The Presidential bee that years ago buzzed so sweetly about the ears of Justice John Marshall Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a stranger to him now. So he claimed Friday night, and he made his statement as strong as he did another time that he is surprised that his speech on "The Yellow Peril" should have called forth the mention of his name as a Presidential possibility.

"I am not in politics," said he. "My work is on the bench."

"Do you prefer to remain there?" he was asked.

"I not only prefer to do so, but I intend to stay there," he declared emphatically.

Taking his speech of Friday night together with his recent criticisms of the "fortunate few" who would centralize the powers of government in the Federal authorities, he was told that his name had been mentioned as a possible Democratic nominee.

"That is a foolish suggestion," he replied. "I have always been a Republican," was all he would add.

He declined to give his views on Japanese and Chinese immigration to the country. "I am not inclined to speak on these subjects," said he. "We are at peace with the world today. The way to remain at peace is to be prepared fully for war."

## CAVALRY BAND CORNETIST ILL FROM LOSS OF FINGER

Cyprian Campagna, a member of the Fifth Cavalry Band and formerly of the United States Marine Band, is ill in George Washington University Hospital as the result of the amputation of the index finger of his right hand. The operation was necessitated by a bone felon. Physicians at the hospital said yesterday that his condition is improving.

Although Mr. Campagna is a cornet player it is not thought that the loss of his finger will interfere seriously with his work.

## CORTLEYOU SPEAKS TO BROOKLYN CLUB; PRAISES HAMILTON

Central Bank Solution of Money Question, He Says.

Praises Life of First Secretary of Treasury at Banquet.

## Hamilton's Ideas Plan for Nation

It is a tribute to his financial ability and foresight that after the lapse of so many years, with a largely expanded national domain and a greatly increased population, many of our most thoughtful students of finance believe that eventually we shall have to adopt again some similar system—Secretary Cortleyou.

While carefully choosing his words, Secretary Cortleyou plainly expressed his sympathies with the movement for a central bank as the best solution of the currency problems of the nation in his address at the banquet of the Hamilton Club in Brooklyn last night.

It was the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton. The occasion was auspicious for the present Secretary of the United States in eulogizing the work of the first Secretary to express himself on the present day problems in the light of the experiences of the past. Aside from the discussion of Hamilton's policies in national financial matters, Secretary Cortleyou paid an eloquent tribute to the man.

## Will Help Raise Fund.

He also said he would do all in his power to assist in carrying out the project to form an organization to be known as "The Alexander Hamilton National Memorial Association," with headquarters at Washington, for the purpose of erecting a statue of Hamilton.

"If one were asked to designate from among all the men of the Colonial and Revolutionary period of our history," he said, "that one who most fully realized the ideal we have in mind when we speak of a constructive statesman, the name of Hamilton would instantly suggest itself as the answer to the inquiry. From the time when, a boy of eighteen, he was firing the hearts of the colonists by his denunciation of the misrule of the mother country, to the hour when he went to his death at Weehawken, his native mind seems to have been planning measures of the greatest moment for the benefit of the land of his adoption."

His Work Unaccomplished. After speaking of Hamilton's great work in connection with the framing of the Constitution, he continued: "His greatest work, perhaps, had yet to be accomplished. The Constitution thus ratified must go into effect. The first President, knowing and profoundly admiring his former aide, called him to take the most important office at that time, that of the head of the Treasury, then without funds. What did he do there? He endured to the present day. Answering a call of Congress, he laid before that body several reports which furnished suggestions for the establishment of the finances of the Government on a substantial basis. Most of his recommendations were embodied in statute law, placing the credit of the nation on a foundation that has never been shaken, notwithstanding all the mutations of politics, and even the agony and exhaustion of a prolonged internal conflict of arms."

Secretary Cortleyou then quoted somewhat at length Poor's eulogism of the financial genius of Hamilton and the efficacy of the Bank of the United States.

Condition of Finances. "The condition of the finances of the country," he continued, "after the exhaustion of the charter of Hamilton's bank, affords additional evidence of the success of that measure. All accounts represent it as most deplorable. And the dominant party soon chartered another bank, which did business until the expiration of its charter in 1836."

"We may draw many a lesson from his life, commanding as it was in its initiative and imperious in its purposes, but patriotic to the degree of extreme personal sacrifice."

## Never Selfish.

"Self never seemed to have entered into his calculations in his labors for the public good. He sought election a delegate to the national convention, as he had that of member of the New York Legislature, solely that he might the better forward his efforts for the safety of the Republic and its perpetuation. Neither did he seek the Secretaryship. To accept it meant pecuniary sacrifice to no small extent. It compelled the abandonment of a fine practice, but he could do the country good service, while his devotion to Washington and a natural desire to make the administration of his war-time chief a success made the sacrifice more agreeable to his feelings."

"And among the many other conclusions we reach from a study of the life of this American patriot, are these: 'That honest difference of opinion are perfectly consistent with the fullest loyalty; that personal misrepresentation or abuse is no forecast of the judgment of history as to motives or achievements; that the public official who subordinates personal ambition to public service best serves his country and himself well. Men come and go. The nation's needs multiply and change with the passing of years, but in the future, as in the past, we shall need, want for those who, however high or however lowly their station, will devote their talents, their fortunes and their lives, if need be, to strengthen its institutions and enhance its glory.'"

## JUSTICE HARLAN CRITICISED BY BOSTON PEACE ADVOCATE; BELIEVES BIG NAVY A GAGE

Choate and His Colleagues Wielded Influence at The Hague From Their Arguments—Put Money in Merchantmen.

Taking a directly opposite view from that assumed recently by Justice Harlan, Edwin Meade, of Boston, vice president of the American Peace Society, who attended both The Hague and Munich meetings, last night, in an address before the University Club, ridiculed the idea that respect among nations was gained by the size of a country's navy.

In his address upon "The United States and the United World," Mr. Meade referred indirectly to the remarks of Justice Harlan and took issue with the views without mentioning the author of the sentiments he criticised. After the address he explained to representatives of the press more fully his views in regard to the matter.

## Disagrees With Justice Harlan.

"Referring to Justice Harlan's recent remarks," he explained, "that Europe's respect for us depends upon our physical power and ability to create big navies and armies, the whole history and spirit of the recent conference at The Hague contradicts them."

"Mr. Choate and his colleagues gained influence at the conference precisely in proportion to the power and respectability of their arguments, which happily were very strong. Many of the small nations in many things exercised an influence stronger than the more powerful nations, notably Switzerland and Portugal, without navies."

"The idea that we must police our country with an immense navy is all wrong. Big navies are a provocation rather than a protection. I was surprised to note the published utterances of Justice Harlan in this respect. I am not a believer in big navies, and I have heard prominent naval men say that were it not for the Philippines it would not be necessary for us to maintain such a large navy. I am in favor of a navy sufficient for protection of a country's coast, but I think this is all that is necessary."

Mr. Meade's address dwelt with what had and had not been accomplished by The Hague conference.

## First Parliament of Man.

In opening Mr. Meade said that although 1,600 years from now the name of the present ruler of England and the President of the United States might be forgotten, the recollection of the first parliament of man, The Hague conference would live in history.

"I was surprised to read this morning that one of our most conspicuous men had said that there was no such thing as friendship between nations. Happily I do not believe this to be true."

## SELL NAVAL RELICS;

BIDS FEBRUARY 19

Arrangements are being made by the Navy Department for the disposal of two relics that have for many years been borne on the navy list. Bids will be opened at the Department February 19 for the purchase of the old civil war monitor Canonicus, one of the first vessels of the steel navy, which followed close upon the old wooden Monitor, and for the old wooden frigate Pinta, which is one of the vessels of the old "wooden navy."

The Canonicus, which was recently towed to the League Island yard, was before the opening of the Jamestown Exposition fitted up and restored to somewhat of her original appearance, and used as a show vessel at the exposition. While there she attracted a great deal of attention. Her overhauling cost the Government \$10,000. The value of the old material in her, largely metal in the original structure, is appraised at \$6,000. The Pinta is surrounded by a halo of romance, and has been one of the most picturesque vessels in the navy for years. She is appraised at \$1,400.

## OUTCALT LOSES OFFICE; PRESIDENT ISSUES ORDER

President Roosevelt has removed George Outcalt, assistant district attorney for the Western district of Oklahoma. Orders to that effect went from Washington yesterday.

The abrupt termination of Outcalt's official career is the result of the investigation of the affairs of the Kickapoo Indians by a subcommittee of the Indian Affairs Committee, consisting of Senators La Follette, Teller, and Curtis. This subcommittee, looked on Outcalt as unduly friendly to the men accused of fleeing the Kickapoo.

Recently the President reappointed John Embury as district attorney for the district in question. Prior to that time, Embury had reappointed Outcalt, regardless of the feelings of the subcommittee that Outcalt should not be reappointed. The next development was the holding up by the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Embury appointment. Embury was opposed by Senators who had looked into the Kickapoo affairs on the ground that he should not have held Outcalt in office when he was aware of the objections of the subcommittee to him and their grounds of objection. It is not unlikely the nomination of Embury will fall of confirmation as the result of the affair.

## KILLED BY TRAIN.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—An unknown man was killed by a train on the Lackawanna railroad in Harrison today.

In his pockets were found several receipts made out to Archie Curry and signed by Charles S. Brown, of Cincinnati. There were also several pictures that had been taken by a Cincinnati photographer. The body was sent to Walsh's morgue.

The best thoughts of the nations are fraternal and they are growing more so every day. That is the slide to emphasize. This was made manifest recently when Sweden and Norway were talking of war and the workmen of those countries informed the powers that if war was declared they would not fight and it would be a war without men. The working man is inclined to fraternism.

## Shows Review of World.

Reviewing the work done by The Hague conference, he deplored the criticism offered of its work, but said even this indicated the high standard of expectation set by the people. The representatives attending the conference, he said, were in many instances superior to the governments sending them, and were hampered by lack of power.

It was a wonderful thing, he insisted, to assemble together representatives from fifty nations, who sat for four months deliberating upon methods to establish universal peace.

"War never settled anything except which nation was the stronger for the time being. War is not a thing of justice, but of force, and the world is beginning to recognize it."

## Editors Visit Japan.

Mr. Meade suggested that it was a most admirable plan pursued several years ago by England and Germany when one hundred of the leading editors of both countries exchanged visits and obtained a line on the exact situation. "The situation was somewhat strained at the time, but you who follow the papers have noted in the last two years the change in the tenor of the press of the two countries. It might be a good thing to try such a plan with Japan and the United States and put at rest the talk of the irresponsible newspapers by showing the true sentiment."

The United States, he believes, should be proud of the work accomplished at The Hague by her delegates and with her present prestige as a nation, as an intellectual and commercial nation could do much to bring about a united world.

"I want us to quit spending money for battleships that must go to the junk heap in ten years and put on instead some decent ships to fly between our country and Rio de Janeiro and the countries of South America. Furthermore, I do not believe that God intended that South America should be pre-empted for the use of a few Spaniards and Portuguese, who happened to settle there first. I want to see some Americans take advantage of the opportunities there."

## MISS MARLOWE REVIVES "ROMEO AND JULIET"

at the Belasco Theater yesterday afternoon, and for a first performance the production was remarkably free from the crudities usually seen on such occasions.

Miss Marlowe gave the same delightful impersonation of the passionate girl of Verona, whose love is encompassed in woe, which distinguished her work here in 1906. There is a delicate charm about her balcony scene which always enthralls her audience, while her potion scene is compelling in its dramatic force. One of the most artistic touches of Miss Marlowe's Juliet is the subtle strain of sorrow and impending gloom which seems always to overshadow the heroine even during her happiest moments.

The Romeo of Frederick Lewis inevitably suffers by comparison with the notable work of E. H. Sothern, who was Miss Marlowe's co-star when last the latter presented the play. Mr. Lewis gave a satisfactory performance in many respects, but it lacked the dignity and poise of the Sothern Romeo. Mr. Lewis conceived a youthful but rather manly lover.

White Whittlesey gave a pleasing performance as Mercutio. The remainder of the cast was well cast, and the production is staged with great discretion and richness.

## TWO HURT BY FALLS FROM STREET CARS

Clarence Yerkes, forty-nine years old, of 609 Thirteenth street northwest, fell from a westbound car on the H street branch of the Metropolitan line about 2:30 yesterday afternoon, while the car was on New York avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest, and sustaining a number of painful lacerations about his head and shoulders. The man was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where the physicians say that his condition is not serious.

Dr. William W. Bennett, forty-five years of age, of 604 Park road, suffered a similar accident while attempting to leave an Eleventh street car at O street northwest. Dr. Bennett is suffering with a slight cut on his head and a possible fracture. He is said to be not seriously injured.

## MARINE BAND CONCERT TOMORROW AFTERNOON

The Marine Band orchestra will give a concert at the United States Marine barracks tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The program will be as follows: March, "Twenty-second Regiment." Herbert Overture, "Zampa." Herold Music of ballet, "Egyptien." Luigini a. Allegro non troppo. b. Allegretto. c. Andante sostenuto. d. Andante espressivo et finale. Walton, "The Bachman's" Santelmann Fantasia. "The Merry Widow." Lehman Two movements for strings. Von Blon who serenades "En Sourdine." Tulliam American sketch "Way Down Upon the Swanee River." Myddleton March, "The Spirit of Liberty." Sousa